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POSTSCRIPT by the National Merchant, to his former Letters in this Paper.



HAVING met with some Observations published about Twenty Years ago, concerning our Prisoners for Debt; I think it may be of publick Benefit to have a few of them re-printed, and annexed to these Letters. The Case of these unhappy People seems, and really is, so very deplorable, in regard to themselves and Families; such an Encouragement to oppressive and relentless Minds, and such a Reproach to our Religion and Government, as well as contrary to all Maxims of sound Polity, that we scarce meet with a Blemish so great in any ancient or modern State, the most famed for Imperfection and Barbarity.

A very knowing and successful Politician, to whom his Country is infinitely beholden for quieting the Disorders of its Government, and regulating the several Degrees of its People, from whence its present Glory and Grandeur had their Rise, assures the Legislators and Governors of every State, 'That if, on all Occasions, they do not prefer Publick Interest to private Advantages, tho' otherwise never so good Livers, they will be found more guilty than those of inferior Rank, who actually transgress the Laws and Commands of God; it being certain, that to omit what we ought to do, and to commit what we ought not to do, is the same Thing: *Beaucoup se faisoient comme Personnes privées, qui se damnent en effet comme Personnes publiques.*'

Now, as so many Thousand unfortunate Souls, in the Depth of Misery and Distress, might be made of Use and Service to their Country, and restored to a State of Freedom and Happiness, by a little Care and Interposition of our Legislature; — were I one of the Representatives of the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament, I should think I did not discharge my Conscience or Duty, if any one Day should pass without, *Let us remember the Case of the poor Prisoners.* And I here desire every considerate Person to take it seriously to Heart, since the same Charity and Expence that goes only to preserve them in Misery, being rightly applied, might set them free, and restore them to all the reasonable Privileges and Benefits in Nature: For I repeat it over and over again, *When a Nation has so much spare Land as we have in our Colonies, it must be through a most wretched Defect in Politicks, if any be, suffered to be miserable in themselves, or useless to the Publick.*

The Case of our poor Debtors.

OUR Laws, in relation to Debtor and Creditor, are different from all other Nations, even from Scotland; I mean, in imprisoning and detaining the Person of the Debtor for ever, tho' not worth one Farthing in the World, nor any-ways capable to make the least Satisfaction to his cruel Creditor. I wonder such sort of Creditors have the Impudence to pretend they are Christians, or say the Lord's Prayer, which is so diametrically opposite to their Practice. — The vain Hopes of those Men, to think they shall be saved, when the Condition of their Salvation depends upon this very Point, Of forgiving their Debtors, as they expect God will forgive their Debts!

THERE is one general Pretence for this Severity of the Law, in confining the Bodies of Men for Debts, 'That, if it was otherwise, it would destroy Credit, and People would not care how far they ran in Debt.' — Certainly there is Credit in Holland, France, and other Countries; and yet they do not keep Debtors, who have nothing to pay, in Gaol. — And 'tis my Opinion, that this sort of Credit that is given, upon Presumption of throwing Men in Gaol at Discretion, is as well ruinous to the Creditor as Debtor. — If Men had not this Power over one another, they would be a little more circumspect and careful whom they trusted; they would inquire a little more into the Sobriety and Industry of

the Person whom they were going to give Credit to; and if he was an honest and industrious Man, it would be his Interest and Inclination to keep up his Credit and good Name, so essential to his Well-doing in the World: But a Gaol is far from giving Relief to the Creditor in any Respect.

THE Curse of attaching and confining the Body at Discretion, is so fatal, that if an honest Dealer, who has lived in great Credit, and has wherewithal to pay every one; yet if one malicious Creditor shall sue him, more out of Pique and Revenge, than to get his Debt, it so ruins his Reputation, that it shall bring all the rest of his Creditors, like Vultures, upon his Carcass, and utterly destroys him and his Family, before he can possibly call in his Debts or Effects to stop their ravenous Mouths. The Apprehension of a Gaol strikes others with such a Terror, that when they have Peoples Money and Goods in their Hands, and fear the Consequence of any Loss, or falling into the Power of the Law, they run into foreign Countries, and ruin others, before they will be ruined themselves. — In short, it hardens both Creditor and Debtor, to their mutual Destruction.

OUR Laws, in this Particular, are either better or worse, than those in other Countries; but before the latter, as far as they are against the Laws of God, Reason, and Sense of all the rest of the World. They are unreasonable and unjust, because they do not in the least distinguish between the honest unfortunate Man, who is an Object of Pity, not of Punishment; and the Knave, who always fares best, and if he has Money, let it be by all the Villainies in the World, evades the Severity of our Laws, or makes his Prison a Palace: Whereas the unfortunate Person, if he has led the Life of an Angel, and in its whole Course has been charg'd with no ill Action, or the least Extravagancy, an unavoidable Accident may happen to him, which no human Prudence could foresee, or prevent; so that the Person that was To-day worth some Thousands, To-morrow shall be as many in Debt, and for his Consolation, after these miserable Misfortunes, a Gaol is to be his Portion, where he must meet with the cruelest of Deaths, viz. a lingering one, to starve between Stone Walls, whilst his Wife and Children are begging about the Streets.

Tis reckoned there is about Sixty thousand miserable Debtors, perishing in the Prisons of England and Wales, where Hundreds die weekly of Want and infectious Diseases, whose Blood, I fear, cries for Vengeance on a Nation that tolerates such Cruelty by Law.

WHAT a Banter is our Talk of Liberty and Property in a Kingdom, where Liberty is so necessary to its Trade? — When a Tradesman fails by unavoidable Misfortunes, his Creditor shall have more Power over him than his Prince, or as much as the most absolute Tyrant, to take all he has, and then punish his Body with the worst of Deaths, perpetual Imprisonment. And where is the Benefit of all this, to render such a vast Number of People useless, and their Families a Burden to the Publick? These miserable Oppressions put Men upon a kind of fatal Necessity to turn Knaves, and wreck their Wit to evade it all, or as much of it as they can, which, by the Help of the Lawyers, if they have Money, they may do. But where accrues the Benefit of all this unchristian Severity? — To none but to the very worst of Rogues that tread on the Face of the Earth, viz. Pettifoggers, Gaolers, Keepers of Spunging Houses, Bailiffs, and their Followers. — Our corrupt Nature prompts us to oppress and tyrannize over our Fellow Creatures, and 'tis great Pity the Government should leave it in our Power to exercise it, since we seldom want the Will.

WHOEVER hath made Observations of the general Transactions and Affairs of the World, must of necessity be sensible, that all the Revolutions of Empires, Kingdoms, and States, that have degenerated from better to worse, have derived their Misfortunes from the Decay of Religion, Virtue, and common Justice; God having made nothing to remain permanent, but what is just and honest.

EVILS, like Weeds, will grow in every Soil; they spring up and flourish in every Government; and Physicians of State ought to see the Growth of

State-Distempers, Time enough to prevent the Death of the Patient.

WE ought not to tempt God's Patience and Forbearance, by delaying to set about so good a Work, as Reforming our Corruptions, — that we may not only become happy ourselves, but leave a Blessing to our Posterity, and give good Examples to the rest of Mankind, and shew the World, that we are truly the Nation that may be term'd *Libera gens.*

L O N D O N.

By a Mail that arrived Yesterday from Holland, we have Advice from Petersburg, that the Merchants there are somewhat jealous of what may be the Consequences of the Discovery made by those of Archangel, of a shorter and easier Passage than formerly, for the Caravans that go to China; and that they are assured, that the Inhabitants of the Coasts of the White Sea will run away with the principal Articles of the Chinese Trade; but to prevent this Heart-burning, they talk of uniting the Interests of the Merchants of Archangel, Moscow and Petersburg, and establishing a Chinese Company out of the chief Merchants of those three Cities.

From Vienna, that the Court has received the Pope's Dispensation for the Marriage of the Archduchess to the Duke of Lorain, who happen to be related in the third Degree of Consanguinity, the Duke's late Grandmother, being Sister to the Emperor Leopold; that they have also received from Paris a great Quantity of Jewels, rich Stuffs, &c. for the Marriage Ceremony, and that the Emperor has order'd the Nobility and Gentry of his Court to appear in their Wedding Garments on the 6th of Feb. N. S. which is the Day fix'd for the Duke of Lorain's publick Entry into Vienna, and for his Nuptials. The Imperial Court has also received a Letter of Congratulation from that of France upon the ensuing Marriage, and they expect a Legate *de Latere* from the Pope, to give the Nuptial Benediction. The Letters add, that M. de Schmerling, is actually set out for the French Court in Quality of the Emperor's Resident, and that the Croats, who mutiny'd lately in their March to Lombardy, were join'd by the Russians. They insist upon better Terms for serving the Emperor, and that their Officers should agree to their Demand, before they proceeded any farther; which the latter refusing to grant, because it was the Emperor's sole Prerogative to grant it, they therefore murder'd their Officers in the inhuman Manner we have mention'd.

By Letters from Constantinople it appears, that the new Grand Vizier has sent secret Orders to the Seraskier, who commands the Ottoman Army on the Frontiers of Persia, to conclude a Peace with Koulikan, cost what it will, in order to pacify the Murmurs of the People; but that tho' the Ottoman Porte has disavowed the Incursions of the Tartars into Russia, yet upon Advice that the Russians were enter'd into Crim Tartary, Orders had been sent to 30,000 Men in Romelia, to march to the Assistance of the Tartars; and they are actually fitting out for the Black Sea 16 Men of War, 16 Gallies, 40 Gallies, and 50 Flat-bottom'd Vessels.

They write from Hamburgh, that new Difficulties are started to thwart the Accommodation betwixt that City and the Court of Denmark; and they surmise, that the Ministers of Great Britain and France at Stockholm, are setting on foot separate Negotiations for a new Treaty with the Court of Sweden.

They continue the Preparations at Hanover for receiving the Princess of Saxe Gotha, in her Passage to England, and several Moveables of Silver are bespoke to adorn the Apartment which she is to have at the Castle.

Letters from Italy say, that the Neapolitan Court continues to banish several Noblemen, who are suspected to be no Friends to the present Government, and that King Don Carlos has given the Title of his Secretary to M. Bruzen de la Martiniere, his Catholick Majesty's Geographer, who resides at the Hague. They write from Genoa, that M. Rivarola, the new Commissioner from the Republick, is gone over to the Isle of Corsica to see if he can pacify the Troubles there by



Methods. — They write from Venice, that tho' Orders came from the Court of Vienna for the releasing of several Ships of that Republick, which were lately seiz'd in the Adriatick Gulph by the Emperor's Barks, because they had Corn on board, suspected to be consign'd to the Spaniards, yet the same are not comply'd with; from whence 'tis conjectured, that secret Inquiry is still making, whether the Corn on board did not really belong to the Spaniards. Mean time the said Seizure is complain'd of as a great Prejudice to the Commerce of the Venetians, especially at the present Juncture, when the Augmentation of the Imperial Troops in Italy raises the Price of Corn very much, and considering the Progress of the Malady at this Time among the Cattle.

'Tis confirm'd, that the Prince Hyacinth of Nassau-Siegen, who is at the Court of Spain, has resolv'd to make his Submission to the Emperor; and that he is shortly expected in Germany to take Possession of the Principality of Siegen, upon Terms that are to be settled by his Imperial Majesty.

The Story spread in several Papers, of Preparations making to restore the Harbour of Dunkirk, has been read with great Surprise by the People of that Place and the Neighbourhood, there being not the least Foundation for the Report, nor any Preparations making there that can give the least Colour for any such Suspicion.

The Commons of Ireland have pass'd the Bill for more effectually preventing clandestine Marriages; and that for better ascertaining the Gauge and Measure of Barrels and half Barrels used by Brewers in selling Beer, Ale, and Small Beer, and for preventing Frauds and Abuses committed therein; and also for preventing Frauds and Abuses committed by Butchers. And the Parliament is adjourn'd to the 17th of next Month.

The Corps of Isaac Manley, Esq; late Post-Master General of that Kingdom, and Member of Parliament for the Borough of Newtown Limavaddy, was carried last Friday Se'nnight from Dublin to Finglafs, for Interment. He had been Post-Master General about 33 Years, and has left an exceeding good Character.

The Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland have published a Proclamation, offering a Reward of 100 l. for the first, and 50 l. for every other of the Persons concerned in assaulting and robbing Richard Shee of Ballyorkan in the County of Kilkenny.

Last Sunday Se'nnight the Rev. Dr. Whetcombe was consecrated Bishop of Clonsfert and Killmacduagh, by the Archbishop of Tuam, at St. Peter's Church, being led to the Altar by the Bishops of Elphin and Killala. And his Grace Dr. John Hoadley, Archbishop of Dublin, ordained 17 Priests and Deacons at St. Bride's Church.

The same Day died the Lady Bellew, Relict of Sir John Bellew, Bart. of that Kingdom.

On Saturday Se'nnight Charles Coughlan, and William Kelly, were executed at St. Stephen's Green, Dublin; the former for the Murder of Elizabeth Daly, a Pye-Woman, and the latter for robbing David Power, Esq; of his Hat in the Street. Great Application was made for a Pardon for Kelly; but he being an old Offender, and returned from Transportation, was not thought an Object of Mercy.

The same Day Miss Reeves, a young Lady of many fine Accomplishments, was married to Counsellor Lehunt, Member of Parliament for the Borough of Wexford.

Next Day the Duke of Dorset went to the Lord Viscount Montjoy's Country Seat, to spend some Time there, and 'tis said his Grace designs to go from thence to the Seat of the Lord Castledorough in the County of Kilkenny.

They write from the Bath, that the Hon. Mrs. Vane continues dangerously ill.

On Friday last John Lawton, Esq; was chosen Common Council Man for the Borough of Malden in the County of Essex; and on Monday last Alderman Lawrence, and Henry Parsons, Esq; Gentlemen zealous in the true Interest of their Country, were elected Bailiffs of that Borough for the Year ensuing, by a great Majority, against an Opposition made to them on behalf of a Gentleman in the pretended Country Interest.

Yesterday Bank Stock was 149. India 176. South Sea 97. Old Annuity 111 3-8ths to 1-half. New ditto, 112 to 1-4th. Three per Cent. 102. Emperor's Loan 113 1-4th. Royal Assurance 103. London Assurance 13 1-half. York Buildings 2. African 14. India Bonds 51. 13 s. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 41. 8 s. Prem. South Sea Bonds 51. 5 s. Prem. New Bank Circulation 51. 15 s. Premium. Salt Tallies 3 3-4ths to 4 1-half. Prem. English Copper 21. 1 s. Welsh ditto, Books shut. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 3 3-4ths per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 110.

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